

Yucca elephantipes

gradinar, Saturday 27 September 2008 - 15:41:35

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Palmy crown was given this name yucca "palm lily, although nothing to do with palm trees. Unusually sustainable yucca enjoys many admirers. It is found in many homes and that there are reasonable grounds. Not expensive, easy to cultivate and more easily reproduced. Moreover, at any time can crop in accordance with the size of the room. Outgoing stem leaf crowns thicken with time, but the stem does not grow in height. In plants that are more than 10 years can have blooms. The colors look like huge lily of the valley. Known as "spineless yucca" (Yucca elephantipes), is typical ROOM plant, which alone or together with other spiny varieties can serve as a decoration or everyday sun lounges.

Yucatan comes from Central America. It is resistant plant, very easy for cultivation. It looks like a palm tree with thick, short stems and dark green leaves with flexible rugged and rough edges. Colors of Yucatan, as are white bells with a pleasant scent, forming clusters. Difficult to blossom at home.

It is also called "palm lily. Not expensive, easy to cultivate and is suitable for beginners florist.

You can easily adjust the size of your room as a crop stalk to the required height. Emerging from the leaf stalk thicken with time, but the stem can not grow further.

Yucatan loves bright, sunny location. Accumulation of heat between the panes of the window is prevented with frequent airing. During the summer months it is advisable to outsource the course of a protected location. Normal ambient heat 'and well tolerated throughout the year. It is better however, if it refer the winter in a cool, bright place with a temperature of 10-15oS.

Unequal stem around the center out or flexible dark green leaves mottled with narrow bumpy and rough edges.

Rarely blooms at home.

Flower adult with spectacular, exceeding the height of the plant kremavobeli clusters.

To exhibit as much as possible to natural sunlight.

Yucatan likes very light, but does not tolerate direct sunlight. So if your room is orentirana south - leave the plant more closely.

In summer it is advisable to be on the road, well lit place, but not directly by the sun.

Be thoroughly watered from spring to autumn, more rarely - in winter when the soil should be slightly humidified.

Not be allowed to retain water.

Health Yucatan need moderate humidity and regular airing.

It is not necessary to irrigate the leaves.

Optimum soil or clay-humus garden soil with sand.

In 14 days from early spring to August qualitative broth.

To transplant every second spring in visokohumusna soil mixed with gravel in deep well-drained pots. Best after the transfer is to be

enriched only superficially.

Specimens are too grown reduce any location in the spring and summer.

If the shoots are cut from the main trunk and an ambush in the vicinity, over time they will reduce the type of ribbed appearance of the adult plant.

Propagated by stem cuttings. Once cut, leave nakolko hours to dry the place of the cut and then planted in a pot fitted with heat and high humidity place. From a long stem can be cut several cutting.

Prefers clay to plastic containers. Tryavba replanting is carried out every 2 - 3 years.

Planted several plants with different heights together in one pot. So will not see bare stems and will look beautiful.

Parasites. Yucatan frequently suffers from an invasion of insects that suck the leaves lymph. Against lice, leaving a bristly white spots in the middle of the leaves, using a specific insecticide, and the spots are cleared with alcohol-soaked cotton swab.

Gray mold. Appears on the list: the worst affected are removed and the rest are sprayed thoroughly with a fungicide.

Risk of injury in Yucatan kinzhalovidnite list.